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able to carry through their policy because the manufacturers of the linotype, impressed by the power of the union and fearful of its opposition, aided the union in enforcing its requirement that only printers should be employed as machine operators. The real reason for the success of the Printers lay primarily, not in the strength of their union, but in the purely technical fact that the linotype required for its most profitable operation the skill of the handicraftsman. The strength of the union contributed to the favorable outcome by securing for its members an opportunity to show the employer that as a machine operator the printer was more profitable than the unskilled workman. In the case of the shoe-workers the skill of the handworker does not appear to have been of much if of any service to the machine operators.

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Child Labor Legislation in Europe. By C. W. A. VEDITZ. Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor, No. 89. (Washington. 1910. Pp. iv, 414.)

This report, together with the earlier one on women and child wage-earners in Great Britain by Dr. Victor Clark, are valuable supplementary volumes to the forthcoming reports of the Commissioner of Labor on the Condition of Women and Child Wage-earners in the United States. Dr. Veditz in this *Bulletin* contributes several interesting chapters to the industrial history of Austria, France, Germany, and Switzerland. Conditions in Belgium and Italy are also dealt with quite briefly. The scope of the report is much wider than its title suggests; it is not a mere summary of the present status of Child Labor Legislation, but gives in detail for each of the countries named an account of the industrial conditions which led to the earliest restrictive legislation in behalf of children, a history of the changes which have from time to time been made in the law, some discussion of court decisions relating to these laws, a detailed account of the extent and character of the employment of children at the present time, and, most important of all, a careful study of the methods of inspection and the extent to which the laws are really enforced. Apparently the author has made no first hand investigations in any of the countries discussed; his report, therefore, is a suggestive illustration of the valuable results which can be obtained by a study of European official reports and statistics.

Perhaps the most interesting as well as the most valuable parts of the report are the sections dealing with the organization and work of the agencies which have been entrusted in the different countries with the enforcement of the child labor laws. America, it appears, is not alone in finding it easier to pass restrictive measures than to enforce them after they have been passed. In Austria so inadequate is the present staff of inspectors that under present circumstances it would take more than 59 years for them to visit every industrial establishment. In France, official reports show that although nearly 550,000 establishments are subject to the labor laws, the present staff of inspectors cannot visit as many as 165,000 of these in a year; many are therefore, only visited every two or three years, and a very large number, nearly 175,000, have never been inspected at all. In Germany conditions vary from state to state; in six of the states only one third, and in three other states less than one fourth of the establishments subject to the law can be visited in any one year. Not only in Germany but in some of the other countries the field work of the inspectors is decreased because of the enormous amount of clerical work required of them, and it may be that under the circumstances, too high a price is paid for the superiority of the official statistics issued by some of the European departments.

One interesting question which may well be raised after reading this report is whether the public school teachers in European countries have not taken a much more intelligent and aggressive interest in the child labor problem than has been the case in this country. Not only have the teachers there been extremely helpful in furnishing information and coöperating in the most active way when official investigations have been under way, but they have taken the initiative in an attempt to study the detrimental effects of child labor on the educational advancement of the children. In Austria, the National Association of School Teachers was largely responsible for a very interesting private investigation of the employment of children; and in Germany, the National Teachers' Association (82,000 members) made an investigation in 1907 supplementing the official inquiry ordered by the Imperial Chancellor. Moreover these associations have not only made valuable investigations, but they have been most influential in securing and enforcing legislation. In Germany the coöperation of the school teachers is in some respects considered

quite as important as the coöperation of the ordinary police for the successful carrying-out of the laws relating to the employment of children. "The law of 1903 is in a sense their (the teachers') work, and they have to some extent made it also their work to see that it is enforced."

Discussions of other related subjects occur throughout the report, such as the attempts made in different countries to interest the working-men in the enforcement of the child labor laws, the extent to which children are employed in home industries, the conditions under which they work in small shops in comparison with large establishments, the regulation and present extent of apprenticeship, and the cruel exploitation in France of the children in orphanages and other religious and charitable institutions.

Although Dr. Veditz is extremely careful to cite the authorities for his most important statements, the source of his tables is very rarely given. While in the great majority of cases these can be inferred, there would seem to be no good reason for not plainly indicating the source in every instance. The fact that the report is in the main a setting forth of the facts with very little critical discussion of the sources of information, or comparisons between conditions in different countries, or between Europe and America and England is no doubt due to its official character. Many readers would be greatly assisted if more attention had been given to summarizing the material presented. In the section dealing with Austria, the different states are discussed separately and no attempt is made to give the reader a picture of the whole. The volume concludes abruptly with the account of Switzerland, although the reader again would have been grateful for a final or concluding chapter dealing briefly with the European situation as a whole and any possible bearings it may have upon our own.

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The Trade Union Label. By ERNEST L. SPEDDEN. Johns Hopkins University Studies; Historical and Political Science. Series XXVII, No. 2. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1910. Pp. 97.)

Historically considered three fairly distinct stages in the use of the label are noted. The introduction of the "stamp" or white